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LETTER
FEB 1 - 1955
U. S. Department of Agriculture

LAKE SAMMAMISH EVERGREEN NURSERY
RT. 1 BOX 79, EAST STANWOOD, WASH.

Of the many items we have imported in the last few years, none have been so tough and hardy as these lovely Japanese tree peonies. Many of the varieties have blossoms larger in diameter than the length of this paper, with petals so delicate in texture that you can hardly believe they are real. Even the Japanese artists have difficulty in transferring the tree peony's delicate pastels to their matchless water colors. They grow in a bush form that does not die down in the winter and when about four feet high we have counted 40 blossoms on one tree.

They are hardy and will stand temperature way below 0 degrees.
Their shipping season is longer than ordinary peonies, from early Fall to late spring.
This is a low price for these quality grafts which would wholesale at twice the price we ask, if produced locally, due to the difficulty of grafting.
Their popularity is increasing rapidly, it is being featured more and more in garden magazine articles and amongst speakers on Horticultural subjects.

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|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Akashigata--light red | Kamatafuji--pink | Setsugekka--white |
| Akashajishi--carmine | Kamatanashiki--rose | Shintenchii--cerise |
| Asahinosora--carmine | Kimigayo--pink | Shikoden--purple |
| Asahitsuru--deep crimson | Kenreimon--carmine | Shuchuka-- |
| Benichidori--pink | Kyokko-- | Shokkononishiki--crimson |
| Banzaimon--very deep red | Kirinshiki--rose | Shukiden--red |
| Bifukomon--crimson | Kirintsukasa--carmine | Suigan--pink |
| Daigokuden--white | Kokomon--brownish red | Suishihaku-- |
| Daikagura--red | Kumotsuka--brown | Suzukumon--rose |
| Esugata--purple | Kunihikari--rose | Sumizomogoromo-- |
| Fujinomine--white | Kikubotan-- | Shogomon-- |
| Fujizomogoromo--purple | Miyonohikari--vermillion | Shiunkaku-- |
| Genkimon--white | Mikuninohata--white | Taihocho-- |
| Gessekai--white | Momoyama--flesh pink | Taiheiraku--crimson |
| Godaishu--white | Murakumo--crimson | Taishonohomare--crimson |
| Gyokusho--purple | Minatozakura-- | Taoshononishiki-- |
| Gyokushokaku--carmine | Naniwanishiki--red | Tamafujo--pink |
| Hakuojiishi--white | Nishikijima--crimson | Tamasudare--white |
| Hakubanryu--white | Nishikinotsuya--carmine | Tsukasajishi--rose |
| Hanadaijin--reddish purple | Nipponbeni--rose | Tamamidori--crimson |
| Hanakiso--light red | Ofujinishiki-- | Teikan-- |
| Harunoakebono--white | Ranzen--pink | Tamansagi-- |
| Hatsuhinodi--carmine | Renkaku--white | Ukarojishi--brown to red |
| Higurashi--crimson | Rimpo--purple | Yachiojishi--carmine |
| Hodai--carmine | Ruriban--violet | Yachiotsubaki--rose |
| Horaizon--flesh color | Ryokimon--red | Yaezakura--cerise |
| Imashojo--carmine | Saigyo zakura--carmine | Yomozakura--rose |
| Iwatokagami--carmine | Senyomon--red | Yachtsubaki-- |
| Iuhomon--white | Senshumon--crimson | |

\$1.50 each F.O.B. East Stanwood or Seattle. 25% with order, balance on shipment from here unless previous terms have been arranged. Minimum order of 10.

Kanbotan--Kasugayama (called winter blooming by the Japanese) \$2.00 each.
Kinkaku--yellow Kinshi--yellow (Souv. De Maxim Cornu) \$2.95 each.

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THE TREE PEONY

Due to the many inquiries from the trade we offer the following description and information.

The Tree Peony is a low many branched shrub about 4' - 5' high, although in Japan many old specimens attain a height of 15'. Its color range far surpasses the herbaceous varieties, including the favorite yellows and purples, and come in single, semi-double, full doubles, and the cabbage types.

They have been cultivated in China over a thousand years, first in the Imperial Gardens of the Ming dynasty--whence comes their title "The Imperial Flower of China." The Chinese also call them the King of Flowers. They have been so venerated in China that they provide the motif for some of that country's greatest works of Art, including Ming China and other famous Chinese porcelains. Until 1800 Tree Peonies were unknown to the Western World but during the past century and a half their fame has become world wide especially after the Japanese gardeners adopted and vastly improved them. In the U. S. one of the most famous plantings of Tree Peonies is in Volunteer Park, Seattle, where they draw thousands of admirers during the blooming season.

The flowers of this plant are incredible in size; often 10" - 12" across, some have petals the texture of crepe silk and many are deliciously fragrant. Tree Peonies are easy to grow in any soil but a well drained loam or sandy soil is best. They are perfectly hardy in the U. S. and require very little fertilizer which should not be too rich in nitrogen. Organic fertilizers should always be used.

Plant so that the graft union is beneath the soil level and in the fall cut off ends of branches to two or three buds to make side shoots start which will bear one flower to each shoot; also cut off old leaves to about one inch from the stem.

As peonies are best planted in late fall or winter, they are admirably suited to containers and where sold locally we strongly recommend this procedure, however if kept cool they can be sold bare root into the spring season.

Tree peonies will remain scarce and costly due to the uncertainty of the graft "takes" or at least until better methods are developed in their propagation.

Not much top growth will develop the first year as a rule, activity being confined to developing a root system. Flower buds will usually develop however and if you have enough intestinal fortitude remove them to encourage more top growth, as these flowers will not attain the perfection of an established plant anyway. This of course is true of many other flower species.

THE JAPANESE
IN THE
AMERICAN
WEST

CHAPTER I

THE JAPANESE
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The first of the Japanese in the American West were the sailors and fishermen who came to the coast of California in the early years of the century. They were followed by the laborers who came to the mines and the ranches.

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The Japanese of this time were mostly men who came to the coast of California in the early years of the century. They were followed by the laborers who came to the mines and the ranches.

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